

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

TUESDAY : SEPTEMBER 10.

It is the belief of those who met the prize detectives yesterday that they expect to count the American people on their way across the continent.

If Manila is the New York of the Pacific, Guam must furnish the Philadelphia and at its present rate of progress, Honolulu will lay claim to being the Chicago.

As soon as the Thomas arrived at Manila, Superintendent Atkinson called the government to shut off the supply of teachers. Evidently he wanted to give the unmarried man a chance for his life.

With Francis Murphy working among the Japanese and meeting with success, there may be a diminished demand for the drink of the country, and a consequent falling off in the importations of sake. The apostle of temperance reaches all classes when he tells the story of drink and the worth of abstinence.

Oriental files arriving at the Postoffice Thursday night reached the Advertiser box on Saturday. They were plainly directed and were only useful to this paper while they were fresh. Having held the files a day and a half the post-office might as well have kept them for good so that delivery clerks could have some reading matter to amuse their leisure.

With the investigation of the needs of the various districts of the islands, and the consequent intimate acquaintance with the traffic which would be served by the proposed thoroughfares, there should come a basis for the use of public funds at the disposal of the Public Works Department to accomplish the greatest good. Only vital improvements will be made, but there will be enough of those to keep business moving for the next two years.

Bishop Potter's admirable article on the Hawaiian Islands, appearing in the current Century Magazine, contains a just tribute to the influence of the Congregational missionaries here and a glimpse of the motives which inspire the abuse of their descendants. Coming from one of the pastoral heads of the Episcopal church in America, the tribute may be deemed that of a friendly but disinterested critic. Bishop Potter, while here, heard all sides and took plenty of time to arrive at his conclusions before giving them to the world.

The Anglican Church Chronicle, one of our most diverting contemporaries, is opposed to the uses of the cartoon in journalism. As this is hardly a British attitude, we begin to have doubts of the Chronicle's patriotism. One of the glories of English newspaperdom is "Punch" and although neither poppy nor mandragora nor all the drowsy syrups of this world can rival it for producing a natural and healthful sleep it is unmistakably a cartoon paper and every true Briton swears by it. Hence for the Anglican Church Chronicle to decry the cartoon is flat heresy. The next we know it will inveigh against Yorkshire pudding, or plead for the restoration of the letter H to its proper place in the dictionary or sanctify marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Then the world will seem topsy-turvy indeed.

## COMING OF FUEL OIL.

The introduction of oil for fuel in the sugar making industry is one of the developments which must come, and the increased attention which the islands are attracting as a field for exploitation, indicates that the change will occur soon. There are difficulties in the way. The fact that the oil can be carried economically only in tank steamers in great bulk, makes the problem a more troublesome one. With this method of handling the product there offers no return freight for the ships. Sugar could not be put into the tanks without their being cleaned thoroughly. The odor would never leave the sugar. The cost of the cleaning by steam would be so great that it would nearly wipe out the profit.

The investment in the preparation of the storage tanks, the tank cars and the docks alone would preclude the entrance into the field of a small company. It is a matter for large capital and that will interest itself only where there seems to be profit in proportion. It is still a question here. The price of coal is now very low, according to past standards. What is now selling for \$5.50, would, a few years ago have brought \$10. It is then a matter of close computation whether or not with the great cost of carriage the oil may be laid down at a figure which will enable it to supplant coal on the plantations; it never can in the city as that is prohibited by law.

Some idea of the figures which must prevail may be gathered from the statements of experts that at the present time the highest efficiency of an oil burner has not been reached. Now the heat units of a ton of coal may be taken from about three and three-fourths barrels of oil. It is thought that this may be reduced to three barrels even later, but there has been little improvement in the burners in the past decade. On the higher basis to meet the coal the oil must be laid down at about \$1.50 a barrel.

It is the great saving in handling which makes the smokeless fuel valuable, and the reduced cost of the fire room will do much to secure the adoption of the fuel, if such a result is possible.

## BLENDING RACES.

The only safety for decaying races is a cross with a stronger strain and this fact, as the Rev. Dr. Bishop points out in an article which we quote elsewhere, is having a limited local illustration in the cases of the Hawaiians and Chinese. Where the two races have intermarried the result has been children of a far stronger type than the pure Hawaiian and of finer fiber than the pure Chinese. The man of mixed blood has Chinese thrift, industry and precision and Hawaiian dignity, adaptability and grace. We shall not be invidious but there are many personal examples in Hawaii that might be cited.

We do not doubt that if there could be a general intermixture of Chinese and Hawaiians, Chinese men marrying Hawaiian women and Hawaiian men marrying Chinese women, the result would be a population capable of holding its own in these islands against all competitors and for indefinite centuries to come. It must be plain by this time to observing Hawaiians that the pure Polynesian strain is doomed. Why it is doomed we need not say, but each census shows that it is gradually but surely disappearing. It needs strengthening from without and apparently the yellow strain combines with it to better advantage than the white. Fortunately the Hawaiians are in having even this half chance for a racial survival; more fortunate indeed than are the decaying races of Southern Europe for whom there seems to be no hope of rejuvenation.

In ancient Europe when a race became weak, in the elements of self-perpetuation and progress, some army of uncouth but virile savages arose out of the abysses of the woods or the mirages of the desert, killed the men and mated with the women, producing a race which was better than either of its progenitors. The descendants of the Moors and Spaniards were, before they, in turn, came to a period of decay, a powerful element in war, commerce and adventure. In fact all the great invasions of Southern Europe were needed to replenish an impoverished human strain and they did so, much to the advantage in the long run of civilization. But now that decay has come again what can be done to relieve it? The time has passed for armies to overrun a race in the old brutal way and absorb it by main force; war no longer does that high service to posterity. There seems, withal, to be no substitute. The Southern European races do not intermarry and they have no taste for miscegenating remedies for the decay which is entering their bones and striking at their vitals. Probably the negro could save Spain and Italy, but who would introduce him? How could he "arrive?" The Chinaman might make those nations great and powerful; so might the Russian. The South American republics which amount to anything, like Mexico and Chile, derive their race advantages from the Indian; but neither Indian, negro nor Slav are at the service of the weakening Latin peoples, and in the nature of things the latter must gradually disappear. Even France, splendid as she is in many ways, begins to see the handwriting on the wall of destiny.

But so far as the Hawaiians absorb Chinese blood they are safe. They get it from only one side, yet the results are apparent now in a large and growing element of island citizenship which compares, in the hardy business and industrial virtues, with any race that ever set foot on these shores.

## UNION AND ORIENTAL.

Whatever may be the future of the Hawaiian Amalgamated Confederation of Labor, it may be taken for granted now that it never will accomplish the impossible feat of gathering under one banner the intelligent, able and educated American and the plodding Oriental. For a generation it has been the proud boast that the American workman has been the superior of the man in similar employment in any country in the world. He is better educated, better equipped in the matter of his home and food, better cared for in the matter of the arrangements of his factory and mill, and he has shown that he is of higher mind in endeavoring to better himself at all opportunities. Not a city in the country but can show a manager or proprietor of some vast work who knows it from the foundation, as he once worked there himself. So in his unions the American has held himself aloof from the man who has no thought above his daily toil.

What he then should bind him to the Oriental, who is the "Man with the Hoe" of today, who labors with no hope for better things, and who in consequence brings to his task none of that higher form of endeavor that the American has made his own. From the first time that a labor union had its members in competition, or at least in daily contact, with the Oriental workman there has been an antipathy which twenty years ago resulted in the passage of the Geary exclusion law, and has kept it in operation ever since.

It is idle to think that the union men of this city will permit themselves to enter into affiliation with the plantation workers. They are not anxious to degrade labor, but they will not permit themselves to come to the plane of the unskilled workman and put themselves in his hands for direction. This much is sure and the next step is to find the men behind the alleged Confederation. That its head has been here three months is not enough to give it a firm standing. There must be shown some sort of support from the men whose lives have been given to their belief in the efficacy of union.

What then is the purpose of the organizers who are going about in the name of the new confederation, and what is it costing the men in the fields, and again what will they get for their money? They will gain some experience it is true, but will the lesson be worth the cost? Will there be sufficient strength gained by these organizers to dictate terms to the plantation managers as the head of the organization threatened? Will the organization attain any permanency? These are questions which appeal to every one whose

Interests are those of the leading industry, and they must be answered by experience alone.

## THE EPISCOPAL CONTROVERSY.

Hawaii has a deep interest in the coming Episcopal convention at San Francisco in that the appeal of the great body of Episcopal communions here for an American church relation will be heard and perhaps decided. At present the status of the church in these islands is peculiar. The Anglican Bishop is no longer a stipendiary of the Anglican church; he has been cut off from his official connection with that body; he is at the head of a See of his own against the validity and the availability which nine out of ten of his diocesan flock protest; and he stands in the way of the natural and very popular movement to establish the American church in this American Territory—save on the condition that his Bishopric shall be incorporated with it. There is, of course, some desire among American Bishops to recognize Bishop Willis Episcopal dignity and defer to it; yet on the other hand is the consciousness that a ministry which merely sets churchmen by the ears and retards the progress of the faith, is better lost than gained. Many American Bishops also feel that if American communions prefer the services to which they have been accustomed they have a right to American soil to expect the church to supply them and to at least permit a free choice between an American and a foreigner in the chief post of dignity.

Viewing the matter from a disinterested secular standpoint the Advertiser can see no hope for the Episcopal church in these islands until that church shall be Americanized. Episcopacy was never a diocesan success here on the English basis, for even visiting Englishmen of rank have been accustomed for many years to ignore the services conducted by the Bishop and attend those of the congregation with whom he is at odds. British naval officers and men habitually seek the services conducted by Mr. Mackintosh or Mr. Osborne; and under the Hawaiian monarchy, in Kalakaua's time Mr. Mackintosh figured in the greater court ceremonial by preference to his ecclesiastical chief. Meanwhile the quarrel in the church grew to be a scandal of magnitude and it is a scandal of magnitude yet. We believe it will always be one while Bishop Willis remains at the head of an unwilling and rebellious flock. In the meantime Episcopal progress in Hawaii is a mere figure of speech. If the church moves at all it is sideways.

Assuming that Bishop Willis intends to stick to his post with characteristic obstinacy, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for the American church to leave him there. Lord Temporal of the wind and air and of nothing tangible, and give such Episcopalians as may want an American ministry the privilege they crave. It is surely, as we have urged, a favor they have a right to ask. On their own soil they should be able to find the services of their own church; and no one has the right, morally or canonically speaking, to compel them to accept the dictates of a foreign or a locally independent See.

## OPEN ESPIONAGE.

The pains to which the German officers went in the collection of military and naval data here is a sign of what may be expected of them when they visit the mainland. Yesterday they put in several hours before the departure of the steamer in getting facts of military and naval value. They showed no interest in the things that usually attract tourists except as such things contributed to their fund of technical military information. Pleasant drives, surf-bathing, glimpses of sugar plantations, visits to the curio stores, trips in Chinatown or to the museum—these were not for them. They wanted harbor maps and offing soundings and panoramic photographs of the port and its approaches and news about Pearl Harbor and they sought these things with an openness of design which they perhaps thought was the best form of concealment. "If you want to hide anything," said a philosopher, "put it under everybody's nose." If we want to do anything unobserved, these German Hawkshaws may have remarked, do it under everybody's eye. Shrewd fellows, these!

## STILL FAKING ON HIS WAY.

Judge Humphreys' campaign for vindication would make Ananias blush. At San Francisco the branded Judge described himself as a member of the "United States Circuit Court" and let the reporters understand that he was being pursued by a "disbarment motion" made by Territorial lawyers in a trial which, as we know, had not taken place. He also denied that he was going to Washington and, as the San Francisco Chronicle showed, repudiated an interview which he had personally dictated and then revised. In the Southern States he gave it out that he had "reformed the Territorial courts" and gained the ill-will of those who had fattened on malpractice. At Washington it was reported that the same men who were fighting him were also fighting Estee and all other Federal officials in Hawaii and that he was a victim of the inveterate hostility to the United States of an anti-American faction in these islands. Now at Chicago solicitors reporters bear that "native lawyers" are the ones on the trail of Judge Humphreys, his services during the revolution being supplemented by such a stern determination to make these lawyers conform to American practices that they are bent on removing him out of spite. The facts that Humphreys did not come here until two or three years after the Queen was dethroned and that he has always tried to be hand-in-glove with her, with Hawaiian native lawyers and native everything-else for the sake of downing the old annexation party, are the trifles which stand in the way of the popular approval here of the branded Jurist's latest exhibit for the defence.

We note in the Humphreys' dispatches that twenty-five Honolulu lawyers have sent a telegram to the

Attorney General in support of the accused place-holder. Of course no one in Hawaii needs to be told that, in case the telegram is true, another fraud has been perpetrated on Mr. Knox. When the Bar Association branded Humphreys by a vote of thirty-seven to seven, the only members not present were F. J. Berrey, E. Cayless, H. E. Cooper, J. M. Davidson, Henry Holmes, A. S. Humphreys, J. K. Kaula, Paul Neumann, Mr. Robinson, Enoch Johnson, J. M. Monsarrat, W. C. Parke, J. M. Vivas, J. A. Matthewsman and E. C. Peters. Here were fifteen, out of whom must come the late Paul Neumann, Secretary Cooper and Mr. Humphreys himself, leaving twelve to be considered, one of whom (Mr. Holmes) signed a modified indictment of Humphreys' conduct on the bench. We know six in the list who, it is certain, have not signed a Humphreys' endorsement. So if twenty-five lawyers were rung in for Humphreys they must either live outside his judicial circuit, or they include the seventeen ignorant native members of the Legislature whom Humphreys admitted to the bar without examination, in corrupt payment for the passage of a bill in which he was interested and by virtue of which he was able to stuff grand and petit juries.

We now await, with confidence, the development of a story that all the published talk of Humphreys being on the brink of death at Chicago was a fake, designed, solely to create sympathy for him at Washington. He certainly got out of the alleged death-bed quickly enough when he learned that the Bar Association's charges against him had arrived at the capital.

## SAMPSON'S CASE.

It is not surprising to learn that Rear Admiral Sampson is breaking down. The long, irksome months of the search for Cervera and the blockade of the port in which he took refuge tried the nerves of every man on the American fleet and sooner or later caused the loss to the service of many a gallant officer. Blockade duty is an ordeal which few men escape with a sound nervous system. Eternal vigilance, which is the price of success on the blockade, tries the human fiber more than battles do. In the commanding officer's case responsibility is added to anxiety and both increase as time drags on. Then if disappointment comes at last, it takes a man of lignum vitae to bear up.

Since the early part of 1898, Sampson has been a plaything of fate. His sudden promotion from a captaincy to the command, with flag rank, of the most powerful American fleet and the one presumed to have the hardest service ahead of it, brought upon him the jealous displeasure of the navy. Then came a season of hope deferred in the midst of which Commodore Dewey won greater fame in the East than Sampson could hope to win in the West and became the naval hero of the people. Finally when Sampson's chance came he was absent and others fought the battle, the glory of which, despite his claim, was denied him by his countrymen and so broadly questioned by Congress that he and his men got none of the official laurels and prizes his fleet had earned. Since then Sampson has been the target of public ridicule and has earned, besides, through his unfortunate letter about the promotion of the highest warrant officers, the name of being a snob. Conscious of having done his duty as it came to him, Admiral Sampson felt bitterly the ingratitude of republics and now, face to face with a quarrel in court with Admiral Schley his mind totters on the brink of ruin. One cannot wonder at it so much as at the perversity of fate.

## MURPHY AND HIS MOVEMENT.

A manly public will sympathize with the venerable Francis Murphy in the trouble which Franklin Austin has brought upon an organization bearing his name. Mr. Murphy came to Hawaii to rescue men from strong drink and when he went away on his Australian trip he left a fine organization of workers with the lately reclaimed Austin at its head. How Austin has mismanaged things, apparently for his own financial benefit, are matters of common notoriety. The Murphy Association now finds itself with muddled accounts, with its president under suspicion and with its work stopped while Austin, figuring like mad, is trying to balance his accounts and avoid making items about hack hire, dollar dinners at the Grill, salaries and grocery supplies. Although not a dollar, dirty or clean, has crossed the palm of Mr. Murphy he feels a deep sense of responsibility for acts done in the name of a Murphy Association even when he was thousands of miles away. He wants to straighten things out and the good people of this city should rally to his aid.

Mr. Murphy is not to be blamed in that Austin deceived him. The press of this town, particularly the Advertiser, has been disposed until lately to accept Mr. Austin at face value and commend him to Mr. Murphy as a faithful lieutenant. But it was a case of misplaced confidence. Austin seems to have been merely exploiting the name of Murphy with callous disregard of his obligations and of the consequences.

Still the Murphy movement has plenty of vitality and can be made a tremendous power for good in these islands. Let the old crusader, Francis Murphy himself, mount his horse and lead on. If he does this there will be plenty of good men to follow and assist him.

Enough mosquitos can breed in a small water tank to keep a household busy trying to protect itself. A teaspoonful of oil in such a receptacle will kill the larvae without impairing the potable quality of the water and thus free the household from considerable annoyance. As things are the mosquito pest can be regulated if the sufferers will only bestir themselves.

## THE MANAOLU SCHOOL.

FOR GIRLS, ON EAST MAUI, WILL open Monday, September 16. Pupils are requested to return promptly. MISS MARY E. ALEXANDER, Principal.

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## LOCAL BREVITIES.

T. F. Sedgwick, of the Experiment Station, welcomed his wife home on the Mariposa.

An Episcopal Church synod will be called by Bishop Willis for some date in December.

Mr. Makano C. Amama has been appointed deputy assessor and collector for this district.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Louise May of Honolulu and Mr. John L. Horth of Hanalei, Kauai.

Mounted Patrolman Copp, who lately came from Maui, stopped a runaway on Nuuanu yesterday in splendid fashion.

"Colonel" Lake says he has resigned from the presidency of the Hawaiian Amalgamated Confederation of Laborers.

An official visit to the Insane Asylum was paid by J. H. Boyd, superintendent of public works, and Treasurer W. H. Wright.

Macadamizing has been started on Nuuanu avenue, near Wyllie street, under the direction of the Department of Public Works.

Wray Taylor and Professor Koebel were out on a visit of inspection Saturday, looking for blight on trees and shrubs. Very little was found.

The Board of Health has sent to all physicians a request for statistics concerning themselves, to be used in the new register being compiled by Secretary Charlack.

Frank E. Thompson, who was injured by a fall from a horse a few weeks ago, is recovering rapidly at Queen's Hospital, and the nurses expect that he will soon be able to be about.

Government Forester David Haugns left for Maui on the Mauna Loa, in order to inspect the Kula and other forests. Upon his return he will be sent to Hawaii. H. P. Baldwin will co-operate with the government to stop forest fires in Kula.

Rev. E. S. Muchley, who was called to the pastorate of the Christian Church, has accepted, and will arrive in Honolulu to take up his work about November 1st. Rev. A. E. Cory will leave Honolulu about September 27th. In the interim the pulpit will be occupied by local clergymen.

Prof. A. Koebel, the government entomologist, has made his report to Wray Taylor of the investigations of the lantern blight. He says that the orthelia insignis is a pest more to be feared than the lantern itself, and stringent efforts should be made to confine the insect to the island of Maui.

The tug Leslie Baldwin met with an accident in Kahului during the last trip of the Claudine to that port, by which she sustained the breaking off of two or three feet of her mast. The tug was transferring passengers to the steamer, and her masthead was caught under the railing by a heavy swell, which tipped her over partially with the above results.

Five thousand dollars, which is to be the share of Hawaii in the National Guard appropriation made by the United States government, will be very welcome at this time. While it cannot be used for anything but maintenance, it may result in a larger share of the appropriation made by the Territorial government going for the erection of a new armory.

During the past week a beautiful stained-glass window was presented to St. Andrew's Cathedral by the family of the late T. H. Davies. It is in the nave in the window on the Ewa side of the church near the baptismal font. It is in colors and came from England. The inscription reads: "To the dear memory of Theophilus H. Davies, a true servant of God and a faithful friend of the Hawaiians."

The experiment of sprinkling the streets with oil is to be made tomorrow under the supervision of Marston Campbell, assistant superintendent of public works. The test is to be made on Richards street, from King to Hotel, and over 700 gallons of crude petroleum will be used. The road will then be given a slight covering of quarry sand. If the test is successful, oil will be generally adopted, in place of water, and the continued scarcity of the latter fluid will be relieved.

Plans for the preparation of the streets in the Pawa district have so far advanced that Messrs. Ashley & Paris, who are agents for the lands makai of King street, in what is known as the McCully tract, will at once arrange for crushing rock for the streets. A crusher will be placed at Kapanea, mauka of King street, and back of the Pawa rice mills, from which will be taken the stone for the streets. In addition to the rock so used, there will be a large quantity of stone utilized in filling. It is the plan to construct a tram road from the plant for the purpose of easily reaching the tract.

The first Japanese Murphy Club was formed yesterday at Waiakua, after a meeting during which Francis Murphy secured the names of twenty-five plantation workers to the pledge. The meeting was well attended. The Japanese minister at the plantation acted as the interpreter for Mr. Murphy and aroused much enthusiasm. The impression he made upon the hearers was so great that it is now considered that the problem of how to reach the Japanese in the work of temperance is solved. There was some doubt in the minds of the men who are conducting the campaign as to the results of the work, but its success in the first meeting held seems to quiet any apprehensions.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 184, Honolulu, H. L., King and Bethel Sts.

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